

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
1825 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 2800.  
CLINTON T. BRADSHAW, President and Editor.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES:  
HARRISON, STORRY, AND BROOKS, INC.  
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:  
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.40 per year  
SUNDAY RATES BY MAIL:  
Daily and Sunday.....45 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$5.40 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.40 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914.

Add horrors of war: War poetry.

Most of the war poets ought to be suppressed by martial law.

Will the allies retire to the south of France for the winter?

Why do they call it a Hamburger steak? There is never any ham in it.

Yellow journalism gets little encouragement from the White House these days.

Mr. Carnegie may yet die poor, if it is true that he is to finance a peace magazine.

A bookkeeper friend has a felon on his finger, and things it was caused by contact with the pen.

Saw a man wearing a straw hat yesterday. He may have been a hero, but he didn't look the part.

If every Texan would just change his shirt once a week it would help the cotton industry a great deal.

Why don't the allies entice the Germans back to the place that they could not hold and lick them again?

The head of the Austrian government is not the first man to start a trouble and then not be able to stop it.

We have known many a man whose voice was for war, but when it came time to fight his legs were for peace.

We are being given many fine-spun theories for holding up the price of cotton goods—but some are just coarse yarns.

Our ambassador to Louisiana reports that the people of that State are backward about going into the Republican party.

A filibuster is a filibuster, even when it is conducted in such a staid and dignified body as the United States Senate.

Lives of great men oft remind us we can make our lives sublime, and, departing, leave behind us not a single scrap of rhyme.

One of our acquaintances is being sued by his tailor. He wouldn't pay for the pressing of his suit, and now the suit is being pressed against him.

The new peace treaties, if we are correctly informed, mean that hereafter a country that goes to war must be able to tell what it is fighting about.

The main difference between the British Parliament and the American Congress is that the British Parliament sometimes gets through and adjourns.

If there is nothing better for Congress to do than to debate the future of the Philippines in the present world-crisis, some cool-headed member ought to make a motion to adjourn.

It looks as if this government may have to notify all American ship owners to stop coaling the warships of belligerent nations, and send Ambassador Herrick an extra-large American flag to hoist over his mansion in Paris.

A New Orleans policeman was suspended for sixty days for brutally beating a negro, and the Houston Post indignantly explains that we are rapidly coming to the point where the white man will have no rights at all in this country.

The newspapers and magazines are filled with discussions by big and little authorities, and some writers who are not authorities at all, of who is responsible for the war. For the sake of the authors' feelings, it is to be hoped they will not learn how many opinions they are changing.

A Copenhagen dispatch says the Kaiser and the crown prince have had a violent quarrel, and that the Kaiser regards the campaign in France as a "disgraceful fiasco." Copenhagen is beginning to remind us of Winsted, Conn., or Mole St. Nicholas during our war with Spain.

Sunday night there were no fewer than twenty-two cavalry charges under the personal supervision of the crown prince. The object is to wear out the allies and keep them from sleep—London Express dispatch.

Did not the Germans charging twenty-two times also suffer from insomnia? War reporting from the rear seems to require abnormal powers of invention.—New York Sun.

The Sun's satirist was evidently not on the job. He would surely have recognized the Express correspondent's thrust at the crown prince's cavalry.

Now it is the Russian minister to Mexico who says our troops should not be removed from Mexico. Some European diplomats may be jealous because there is no serious business for our army and navy, but they might make an effort to conceal it. Evidently, President Wilson has decided not to undertake to maintain an army in Mexico until the various rebels and "first chiefs" agree to stop quarreling and divide the spoils fairly. If he compels the white pestiferous tribe to respect the lives and property of foreign residents, nobody in this country will expect more.

## Not the Time for Shipping Experiment.

If, as many of the most steadfast supporters of the administration in Congress believe, sufficient merchant ships are now available to handle our commerce with Europe, the pending bill providing for the purchase by the government of a \$30,000,000 fleet of merchantmen is not likely to receive favorable consideration. Indeed, the President will hardly insist on being granted the authority to enter upon so important an experiment, if the great emergency which a few weeks ago might have justified it as wise statesmanship has passed, especially as the country is about to be placed on a war-tax basis and the government's \$30,000,000 investment would almost certainly turn out to be a losing one. No matter how gratifying, or how great an asset the establishment of a successful merchant marine might be, to the party in power, the risk would appear too great to justify acquiring one by an emergency method and a large emergency expenditure if the emergency no longer exists.

Not only economic considerations, but those of diplomacy doubtless will influence the administration in keeping out of the merchant shipping trade if it is no longer actually necessary to embark in it. Government participation in Atlantic shipping with all the other side of the world at war could not fail to lead to irritating questions with the European powers relating to cargoes and destinations, which, while they would no doubt be adjusted before they assumed the proportions of controversies, might much better be avoided, in view of the important service this country must eventually perform in the peace-making.

Even in the simple matter of the transfer from foreign registry to that of the United States the ease with which annoying misunderstandings occur, when consuls are suddenly confronted with the necessity of action under new and not thoroughly understood agreements, was recently illustrated in the cases involving the Robert Dollar and the Sacramento. These cases were susceptible of easy adjustment under the terms of the London convention, the equity of which is recognized by the governments concerned, but owing to unavoidable delays in communication, false impressions were created that it was necessary for diplomacy to remove.

The unfriendly relations which have been maintained between the government of the United States and the nations engaged in conflict have been the source of the keenest gratification on both sides of the Atlantic, and their existence promises the greatest good to humanity in the future. It would be more than a pity to run any risk of disturbing them in the smallest degree over questions of shipping. Of course, if our own necessities demanded, we should be forced to give second place to such considerations and trust to diplomacy to steer a safe course for our neutrality. But, if there are enough ships now available to transport our commerce, the time is not propitious for an experiment in government ownership of merchant vessels.

## Today's Primary In New York.

Today, in the State's first direct primary, all the voters in New York—more than 1,500,000 of them—are given the opportunity of selecting the candidates of their respective parties for every State office, and the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and choosing their State and county committees. In November the candidates thus selected will fight it out among them. No nominating conventions have been held, and, theoretically, the nomination of none of the men whose names appear today on the official ballots has been dictated by any of the exorbitant "bosses," theoretically, everything has been left to the people themselves. A petition bearing a certain number of signatures places a name on the ballot, and individuals desiring to vote for some one of their own choice whose name does not appear may write it themselves. Considering such a wide open proposition, it appears strange that so few names have been placed on the ballots. For the more important offices the Republican ballot contains the names of three candidates in most instances; the Democrats are offered their choice of two, while among the Progressives there is practically no opposition, except in the case of the governorship, the nomination for the "same old Bill" Sulzer is contesting with Frederick M. Davenport, the "Hobson's choice" of Col. Roosevelt.

The truth would appear to be that the voters themselves, for the amelioration of whose grievances the primary law was enacted, have not taken a profound interest in the choice of candidates, and if this is the case it will be reflected in a light vote today. Only those voters who enrolled in some party last fall and who have not moved out of their election district since then can participate in the primary. The Democratic enrollment in the entire State is 632,000; Republican, 522,150, and Progressive, 111,000. Quite likely, the ballots cast today will fall very far short of the total enrollment. It is contended, with sound reason, that if the voters had manifested the interest in the primary that was expected of them, many more names would have been placed on the ballots of the three parties. On the eve of the contest the situation appears but little different from what it would be if the three parties were holding nominating conventions today. There is no reason to believe that Gov. Glynn will have any difficulty in capturing the Democratic nomination from John A. Hennessy. Gov. Glynn is the choice of the Democratic organization, which has taken pains to impress the fact upon the voters, while Hennessy is merely the dark horse, who has declared himself in the race with less ceremony than Glynn was entered. Likewise, it is confidently expected that District Attorney Charles S. Whitman will win an easy victory over Job E. Hedges and Harvey D. Hinman. The Republican organization has left no doubt in the minds of the electorate that Whitman is the man for the governorship. Hedges merely has ambitions, and Hinman, after flitting with Col. Roosevelt and being rejected by the Progressive organization, has bounded upon the only track with the gates open. In the Progressive race for governor Davenport rejoices in the Colonel's open endorsement, and though Sulzer is at best an interloper, the Progressive sentiment in the State, whatever it is left of, is so uncertain that he may not finish very far behind the organization candidate.

In the case of the United States Senatorship, the real voice of the people, especially among the Democrats, is more likely to be heard. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has linked his fortune with Hennessy in an anti-Murphy effort to win the Senatorial nomination from James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, whose campaign has naturally suffered in his absence. James W. Wadsworth, jr., is the Republican organization choice over Representative Calder, of Brooklyn. He is capable and extremely popular, and very likely to be the people's choice.

Polls will be open until 9 o'clock tonight, and as many more offices than usual are to be voted on, the verdict of the political partisans of New York, selecting their candidates for all the offices for the first time by direct ballot, will be late.

## HISTORY BUILDERS.

Burke as a Master of English Style  
(Written Expressly for The Washington Herald.)  
By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

The late James C. Carter, who for at least thirty years before his death had gained recognition as one of the five or six leaders of the American bar and was by many lawyers esteemed the leader-in-chief of that bar, found mental recreation in studying the resources of the English language. His study was systematic and he searched through the pages of the great masters of English style, finding delight in comparing the characteristics of each of these masters with those of the others. He became profoundly convinced that the finest English style is the simple and direct, and that this was equally true of poetry and prose.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. Carter after his death, perhaps two years before his death, I found him disposed to tell me what he thought of some of the masters of English style and to explain an example in regard to this or that characteristic of English writers as superior to others. I said to Mr. Carter that I had been told that Rufus Choate, at the time his young nephew, a cousin, Joseph H. Choate, was beginning a study of law, had either said or written to him that he should remember that the great masters of English were Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, and Burke.

"I have no doubt that Rufus Choate said that," Mr. Carter replied. "I have no doubt that in his opinion Burke was not the least in rank of these four. 'I have found great pleasure in studying and analyzing Burke's literary works. I should not place him in equal rank with Milton or with Bacon. Shakespeare was a poet, is not to be compared with any of the others in respect to style.'

"I have come to the conclusion that Burke was not so profound a thinker as he is generally regarded. His was a great mind, but not one of the greatest. 'But he was a master of the art of clothing in unparalleled imagery in beautiful drapery, so to speak, of language, a thought which was of itself not very profound. His form, so to speak, of his thought, was in some respects far more superior, as far as this feature of his style is concerned. 'Now, it is exactly this which would appeal to Rufus Choate. He was a wonderful gift of clothing or setting forth a commonplace in such unusual form and with such strange, almost eccentric, metaphors, accompanied by great purity of English, that he was likely to be attracted to a similar quality in any other English writer. The highest test of English style is not to be associated with the characteristic method of Rufus Choate. It was essential that Choate be seen and heard, and his personality was the exact counterpart of his forceful and other addresses. Of course, that cannot be said of Burke, who was a very poor speaker. But he did impart a certain personality into his writing. Yes, I can understand why Rufus Choate ranked Burke with Shakespeare, Milton, and Bacon.

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Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell "How the Bishop Retarded a Wartime Favor." Flattering Him. Mrs. Green—"Do you ever flatter your husband?" Mrs. Wyse—"Yes, I sometimes ask his advice about things."—Boston Transcript.

Those stories are all one story, aren't they? They express the same idea, through different illustrations. That idea we all know about. We call it by different names. Some people call it the greatest thing in the world. Others call it the only thing. Still others say that without it life would not be worth living. It is the thing that gives life its meaning and its beauty.

Can any expression of such a thing be called waste?

## A Cryptogram from Gotham.

Republicans in Congress who attribute our national financial troubles to the war, which has put a check upon imports, but to Democratic tariff revision downward, fail to note one fact of importance. If we had been depending altogether upon a Dingley or a Payne-Aldrich tariff this summer and fall, the Treasury deficit would have been about twice as large. What would they have done in that case?—New York World.

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## Killing Off the Race.

From the Christian era till the present time, as statisticians and historians tell us, there have been less than 240 warlike years. Up to the middle of the nineteenth century it was roughly computed that nearly 7,000,000,000 men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history, a number equal to almost five times the present estimated population of the globe.—Christian Herald.

## The End of the War.

The Japanese authorities are understood to be in the belief that the war in Europe will end within the year; if not, at least, there will be a lull in the progress of war at the end of this year. This belief by the authorities is substantiated, according to the vernacular press, by the fact that the amount of the war fund to be asked at the special session of the Diet shortly is estimated to cover the expenses up to the end of December next. The amount calls for 15,000,000 yen.—Japan Mail.

## A Sign of Growing Confidence.

A strong sign of the growing confidence of American business that the worst of the financial shocks of the European war to this country are over, or have been duly discounted and provided for, is given by the decision of the Union Station group of railroad lands to accept now the new terminal ordinance without availing themselves of the three months' extension of time recently granted by the city council.

Three weeks ago the railroads believed it would be impossible in less than a year to raise the money needed for the work, which is ultimately to cost about \$65,000,000. They even hesitated over the payment of \$25,805 required as compensation to the city for certain street vacations.

But in three weeks the financial situation has so improved, and the business outlook has so brightened, that they are now ready to go ahead on the extent of the compensation payment and the filing of the grant of easement to the city over railroad lands required for the widening of Canal street. So the deal may be considered as closed.

The railroads state that they may have to ask some further time for the completion of the work, but are confident that this will be granted if needed. The Herald feels sure that this confidence is not misplaced. With all its injuries, the calamity of Europe has brought to the American people various benefits, not least of which is a new spirit of co-operation for the common welfare. That spirit will be shown in this matter if the need for it arises. Of that the Herald has no doubt.—Chicago Herald.

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## BOOST THE BACKWARD.

Sept. Thurston's Plan for the Local Public Schools.

Superintendent Ernest L. Thurston has designated his intention of making this year in the Washington public schools one which will count in educational advancement. The backward pupil will be the subject for special attention by the school supervisors this year and every effort will be made to reach the backward child in the backward class.

Public school teachers will meet frequently this year for lessons and the exchange of ideas in their work. Alexander T. Stewart, director of their intermediate instruction, and Miss Elizabeth V. Brown, director of primary instruction, will explain to the teachers this week the methods of four new study courses to be adopted.

## WAR QHANGES QUIET SPOTS.

War changes the quietest spot in London. The writer is passing these lines in Lincoln's Inn, where, until today, no noise came into his window overlooking the garden except the soothing hum of distant traffic and the cooling of the wood pigeons. This morning the old inn, sacred to Jarndyce v. Jarndyce and other legal relics, reverberates with the marching up and down the gravel paths of bodies of recruits and the sharp command of the drill sergeant to "Shoulder arms!" and "Form ranks!" as he teaches territorialists the alphabet of the great game of war. And even the gardener, to whom drilling in his beautiful garden spells destruction, beams benevolently on the boys in khaki.—London Chronicle.

## OUR OWN RESOURCES.

At the present time America is producing about 20 per cent of the colors and dye stuffs which she uses. The rest have been coming largely from Germany which exercises a monopoly in certain of the so-called chemical products. Owing to the long start she has in this branch of industry, to the skill of her chemists and the protection of her patents, Germany has been supplying the world with dyes for many of the chemical products, with the exception of those concerned in the manufacture of a few shades of color can be made in this country, and one or two firms have already begun to extend their operations in this direction.—Meriden Record.

## YOUNG FARMER MARRIES

## TWICE WITHIN ONE WEEK

Bridgeport, S. Dak., Sept. 27.—To be twice married to the same woman within a week is the experience of Frederick Franke, a young farmer near here, who had the first knot tied by a justice of the peace and not feeling securely bound, was afterwards prevailed upon to go before a local clergyman and have a double hitch taken.

## A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year.

(Written Expressly for The Herald.)  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

## THE ADDRESS.

Summer's gone, but don't you fear, She'll be back again next year. For a holiday. In a pleasant Southern clime. For the coming winter time. Her address? Well, here you are—"MISTRESS SUMMER, PANAMA."

## CIVIL WAR DAY BY DAY

## Fifty Years Ago.

September 28, 1864—Jefferson Davis Was Returning to Richmond After a Visit to Gen. Hood's Army in the Northwest of Georgia—Beginning of the Confederate Invasion of Tennessee.

(Written Expressly for The Washington Herald.)

Fifty years ago today Jefferson Davis, Confederate president, was returning to Richmond after a visit to Gen. Hood's army in Northwest Georgia. The object of his long journey had been a twofold one: to learn the condition of the Confederate army, and, of yet greater importance, to obtain from Gen. Hood details of a plan for a movement on the northern flank of the Federal army at Atlanta and an invasion of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky.

The situation was a critical one for the Confederates. Gen. Hood's army was in a precarious condition, weak in numbers, discipline and spirit. A large body of Georgia militia, which had done good work in the Atlanta campaign, had been withdrawn from service by the governor of the State, Joseph E. Brown, ostensibly to gather the crops, but actually to leave the State in event of Hood's army leaving it.

Again there was an epidemic of desertion. The troops were demoralized with Gen. Hood as a leader. They considered him too reckless and inconsiderate of his men. Hundreds of them swarmed to the Federal lines at Atlanta, which were scarcely fifteen miles from the Confederate camps southwest of the city.

Hood's army was gathered near Palmetto Station, on the West Point Railroad, whether it had moved from Lovejoy, on the Macon road, about September 20, or whether it had not gone unnoticed in the Federal camps, Sherman learned of it, and immediately came to the conclusion that the Confederates had been making a communication. He sent word to commanders of posts in his rear to be on the lookout for trouble.

## An Unwelcome Reception.

Though Gen. Sherman, at Atlanta, reasoned thus on Hood's movement he did not at that time think that Hood intended to cross the Chattahoochee River with the infantry. He supposed that Hood had moved nearer to the river merely to give support to cavalry operations against the Federal railroads north of it.

But fifty years ago today, the first intimation of Hood's true intent was received by the Federalists. Spies within the Confederate lines brought word of the presence of President Jefferson Davis in Georgia; that he had come south from Richmond, where Gen. Grant and Lee were struggling, to learn the exact situation in front of Atlanta. Not only was the presence of Mr. Davis regarded by the Federals as a sign that something was afoot, but his very presence, at Macon and in the Confederate camps, laid bare the Confederate plans.

Mr. Davis had reached Hood's headquarters at Palmetto on the evening of September 25, and the next day the two had ridden to the camp. The disheartened Confederate troops gave the president a reception that he had not expected. While a few of the brigades cheered him, others let him pass in silence, and the majority of the organization greeted him with shouts of "Give us Gen. Johnston," meaning Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, whom Gen. Hood had superseded. Gen. Johnston, in turn, expressed his displeasure of Mr. Davis, and the latter did not relish the display of feeling by the troops. He tried to arouse their enthusiasm by an outbreak of oratory.

"One of the officers," wrote Gen. Sherman in his memoirs, "was there at the time, who came in the next night and reported to me the substance of his speech to the soldiers."

## Davis Divulges Plans.

Gen. Sherman wrote that Mr. Davis' camp speech was a repetition of those he had made at Columbia, S. C., and Macon, on his way out, which Sherman had seen in preliminary form. "Davis seemed to be perfectly upset by the fall of Atlanta, and to have lost all sense of reason," writes Sherman. "He denounced Gen. Johnston and Gov. Brown as little better than traitors; attributed to them personally the many misfortunes which had befallen their cause and informed the soldiers that now the tables were to be turned; that Gen. Forrest was already on our roads in Middle Tennessee; and that Gen. Hood's army would soon be there."

He asserted that the Yankee army would have to retreat or starve, and that the retreat would prove more disastrous than that of Napoleon from Moscow. He promised that the Confederate soldiers that their feet soon should tread their native soil. He thus gave us the full key to his future designs. To be sure, he was to be forewarned, and I think we took full advantage of the occasion."

Similar speeches were made by Gen. Howell Cobb and Gov. Harris of Tennessee.

Gen. Sherman was quick to act upon the warning he received. Fifty years ago today he dispatched Wagner's division of the Fourth Corps back from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Gen. Corse's division of the Sixteenth Corps to Rome. The following day he was to learn of Hood's movement across the Chattahoochee and to take further steps to protect the long line of railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta.

Tomorrow—Butler's troops fight north of the James. (Copyright, 1914.)

## Doings of Society.

President Wilson, accompanied by Miss Helen Woodrow Barnes and Dr. Cary Grayson, motored over to Baltimore yesterday morning to visit the President's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson. The Presidential party arrived in time to go to the morning services at the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilson at luncheon, and then returned to Washington.

Chief Justice and Mrs. White did not return from White Sulphur Springs last week as they planned, but have remained there for another week. They take a five-mile walk every day.

Mrs. O'Gorman, wife of Senator O'Gorman, has returned to White Sulphur Springs from a brief visit in Washington. Senator O'Gorman has gone to New York, but will join Mrs. O'Gorman at White Sulphur this week.

Senator and Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock were the hosts at a large dinner party at the New Brier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, on Friday night.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, sr., who has recently returned from Europe, is spending the month of September in Newport.

Capt. Granville Fortescue, who is a special war correspondent in Europe, has arrived in Berlin and will remain there for some weeks. Mrs. Fortescue is in England, where her third daughter was born last week. She had been in Belgium for some time with Capt. Fortescue, but when the war situation became dangerous he sent her to London. The two oldest children of Capt. and Mrs. Fortescue are their granddaughters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bell, at Twin Oaks.

Gen. and Mrs. Franklin J. Bell, who have been in Texas, where Gen. Bell is in command of the border troops, are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Garlington in Washington. Gen. and Mrs. Bell will leave today to visit relatives in Minnesota.